1. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss, said method comprising determining whether a *formin-2* gene of said patient has a mutation, wherein a mutation indicates that said patient has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss.

2. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss, said method comprising measuring formin-2 biological activity in said patient or in a cell from said patient, wherein decreased levels in said formin-2 biological activity, relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss.

3. A method for determining whether a patient has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss, said method comprising measuring formin-2 expression in said patient or in a cell from said patient, wherein decreased levels in said formin-2 expression relative to normal levels, indicates that said patient has an increased risk for recurrent pregnancy loss.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein said formin-2 expression is determined by measuring levels of formin-2 polypeptide.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein said formin-2 expression is determined by measuring levels of *formin-2* RNA.

6. A method for determining whether a person has an altered risk for recurrent pregnancy loss, comprising examining the person's *formin-2* gene for polymorphisms, wherein the presence of a polymorphism associated with recurrent pregnancy loss indicates the person has an altered risk for recurrent pregnancy loss.